THURSDAY, October 11, 1770. THE NUMBER 231.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

VIRGINIA, ſs.

By his EXCELLENCY

The Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame,

A PROCLAMATION

For proroguing the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtands prorogued to the 25th Day of next Month, and whereas I find no urgent Occaſion for the ſaid Aſſembly's meeting at that Time; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this Proclamation, in his Majeſty's Name, further to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the 4th *Thurſday* in *November* next.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at Williamſburg, *this 26th Day of* September, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy, and in the Tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

BOTETOURT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, *June* 27.

SOME months ago died at Bengal, in a flouriſhing ſtate of life, John Holme, Eſq; he was formerly an eminent Attorney at Carliſle, and remarkable on the turf for his good breed of cattle, but meeting with great misfortunes, he became a bankrupt at ſixty years of age, upon which he ſet out for the Eaſt-Indies, with this determined reſolution, to diſcharge his debts in full, or periſh in the attempt.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the preſent political diſputes are reduced to the following obſervation of the poet's,

"He that's out will pout;
"He that's in will grin.

Concluſion of a letter from Lord BALTIMORE, *dated at Florence, ſome time ſince.*

"Let my houſe in Southampton row be immediately ſold, with all the furniture, except the paintings, as I am determined to ſpend the remainder of my life in this country, where I can purſue my inclinations with a liberality unknown to your atmoſphere." In conſequence of this letter, the houſe, &c. has ſince been purchaſed by the Duke of Bolton, for the ſum of 7000l. ſterling.

July 9. An American officer of rank, we hear, is ſoliciting a principal command in the Eaſt Indies.

We hear from Briſtol, that two informations had lately been lodged there againſt ſome perſons concerned in the tranſportation of Engliſh ſheep and rams to North America, againſt which practice there is an expreſs act of Parliament, and very heavy penalties.

July 12. It has been calculated that Great-Britain ſuſtains a loſs of 1000 guineas per day, excluſive of government duties, while this nation continues at variance with the American colonies.

This day were publiſhed, price 1s. Conſiderations on the expediency of admitting repreſentatives from the American colonies into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

July 20. Yeſterday Capt. Gambier ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to ſail for his ſtation on the coaſt of New-England, &c. to which command he was lately appointed.

July 23. According to letters from the frontiers of Wallachia, the grand Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 130,000 men, commanded by the Grand Vizir in perſon, having under him the famous Moldavangi Pacha, is in full march to Bender; and Ibraham Pacha, at the head of 27,000 men, is directing his march towards Choczim and the Neſter; whilſt a large corps of European militia, reinforced by 20,000 Tartars, is to act on the ſide of the Ukraine.

July 24. Lord Hillſborough is preparing to ſet out for Ireland on his private affairs. His Lordſhip's ſtay in that kingdom, it is expected, will be two months at leaſt; during which time the American affairs will, of courſe, be at a ſtand.

It is ſaid, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Northington has recommended a mode of adminiſtration that will entirely conciliate the preſent diſſenſions between all parties, and that it is now under the conſideration of a great Perſonage.

July 25. It is ſaid Sir Francis Bernard will ſoon embark in order to return to his government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

It is currently reported, that ſome regiments of infantry will ſpeedily be embarked, to reinforce General Gage in North-America.

The accounts in ſome of the papers that two regiments of troops are ordered from New-York to Boſton, and that the King's ſhips are commanded to block up the harbour of Boſton, is not confirmed by the laſt prints from Boſton.

Advices juſt received by the packet from America ſay, that the committee of non-importing merchants was diſſolved for the preſent, with the general concurrence of the committee.

By letters from New-York, received on Monday, we hear that 'the inhabitants of that place are now come to a reſolution of receiving all imports from England, that are not liable to taxation, provided the Boſtonians will concur in the ſame meaſure.'

July 26. It is generally believed that the ſeeming miſunderſtanding between the Duke of Grafton and Lord North, is merely political, and intended to divide the leaders in the oppoſition, in order to carry the intended meaſures of government, particularly with reſpect to America, into execution with the greater facility.

This day a Board of Trade and Plantations is appointed to be held at the Plantation office.

It is now certain that the balance of trade begins to be in favour of the North-Americans, and that their exports exceed their imports by many thouſands annually.

The Ruſſian war has cauſed ſo great demand for ſeveral branches of manufactures, which uſed to be in demand for America, that the manufacturers have not yet felt the want of the American trade ſo ſeverely as they otherwiſe would have felt it, had there been no ſuch war. The landed Gentlemen will, however, ſoon be made ſenſible of the loſs of the corn trade, if that trade is ſuffered long to continue in another channel.

July 27. It is ſaid that the Board of Trade and Plantations which was to be held yeſterday, was to take into conſideration the merits of the people who have been moſt inſtrumental in bringing the non-importation aſſociations to a proper ſenſe of their own and their country's intereſt.

We hear that the above meeting is by an order of Council, to whom they are to return a full and explicit account.

We are aſſured, notwithſtanding any reports to the contrary, that there will not be the leaſt change in any part of the adminiſtration during the receſs of Parliament.

July 30. Lord North and Hillſborough had a long conference laſt Friday with his Majeſty, relative to American affairs.

[illegible] *July* 21.

"*This morning at 6 o'clock I was alarmed by drums beating to arms; on enquiry I found the dock was on fire; I went as ſoon as poſſible, and lent my help; the fire was prevented reaching the houſe next beyond the chapel by cutting a chaſm at the ſpinning houſe; it has burnt down; however, all the rope of ſpinning houſes from the chapel, with the carpenter's ſhops, carving houſes, and two maſt houſes, nearly full of ſtores, and is now burning in a terrible manner, but I hope not ſpreading; the rigging houſe, and new ſtorehouſe, with two maſt houſes, entering the yard, are as yet ſafe. Mr. Eldow's houſekeeper died of the fright about eight o'clock.*

"*Half paſt twelve the fire does not ſpread. But there is no depending on the various reports about the cauſe; you muſt wait for more particulars. Several lives are loſt.*"

By an expreſs arrived on Friday from Portſmouth, the loſs already occaſioned by the fire there is eſtimated at 500,000l.

July 31. How the fire in the Dock-yard at Portſmouth began is a matter of ſurprize to every one: It was ſaid by a pitch kettle boiling over, but upon enquiry it was found that there had been none uſed for a day or two. The general opinion is, that it was wilfully ſet on fire by ſome of our foreign enemies, a number of whom have reſorted to this port lately. Some ſuſpect it to have been done deſignedly, in order to create work for ſome hundreds, perhaps thouſands, of ſhip carpenters, ſail makers, ropemakers, now out of employment. It is ſaid many lives [illegible] though this has not been confirmed, but it is [illegible] had their limbs broke. The fire ten years [illegible] to it.

Yeſterday morning an [illegible] miralty office to the [illegible] be tranſmitted [illegible] to take into pay an extraordinary number of [illegible] riggers, rope-makers, &c. for the more ſpeedy and [illegible] al repair of the aforeſaid damages.

We hear that a Council is ſummoned to take into conſideration the unhappy event which occurred the other day at Portſmouth.

Orders were diſpatched on Saturday night laſt to Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, for the ordinary guards of marines to be doubled in the ſeveral dock-yards.

It is certain that ſome vigorous meaſures have been reſolved upon to bring the Boſtonians to reaſon, and that Commodore Gambier has orders to carry a naval force before Boſton, to try what effect their appearance will produce before the next meeting of Parliament, which will certainly ſit ſome time in November for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Auguſt 2. Some letters from Conſtantinople mention, that it is the general opinion the fate of the Grand Vizir, if not that of the Sultan himſelf, depends upon the ſucceſs of the firſt engagement between the Turkiſh and Ruſſian fleets, as ſhould their navy be once beaten, there are little hopes of ſaving the Imperial city from the plunder of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 28.

"*I imagine you have already heard of the melancholy news of his Majeſty's dock-yard being wilfully ſet on fire by ſome incendiary villains, who took the opportunity to execute their wicked deſign whilſt the people were at Port Down fair, as there were ſeveral cartridges of powder found at the end of the long storehouſe, now in flames. The combuſtible matter muſt have been laid in the evening, as the ſmoke was perceived by ſeveral at a great diſtance from Portcheſter, and as far as the Mother Bank. The men on board the Cuſtom houſe cutter ſaw a great ſmoke (through a ſpy-glaſs) in four different places in the dock-yard, about 4 o'clock in the morning; they took it to be a ſhip, dreaming it: It was not diſcovered till near about five o'clock, which was by the centinel near the place, who perceived it to burſt out vehemently through the roof. The damage, according to a near eſtimation, is about 260 cables of different ſorts: all the boatſwains and carpenters ſtores of ſhips in good conditions; alſo 300 tons of hemp, and the like number of barrels of tar, pitch, and turpentine; ſtep and marine cloathing miſſing or loſt: the laying and ſpinning houſes, long storehouſes, new hemp houſe, block, carpenters ſhop, glaziers, braziers, and plumbers ſhops, the large maſt houſe near the academy, the capital maſts laid therein, with about half of the ſails in the storehouſes, are entirely conſumed. A ſervant maid in the dock-yard, who was looking out of the window about four o'clock, was perceived by ſome perſons, who accoſted her with ſaying, you had better go to bed than riſe, for ſoon you will have a fine light to get up by; and then went off, ſaying to themſelves, it is almoſt time to give an alarm. Our good friends were now too late, as they have ſucceeded in this. And I now believe (as well as others) that it was ſet on fire ten years ago this month, in like manner, though the conflagration was then not half ſo large as now. It is a diſmal ſight to behold, and more ſo, as the Common [illegible] near meeting the [illegible] gate: If that had happened the whole would have been the Dock-yard, and then the garriſon (which is now well garriſoned, though it is the key of our iſle) the ſtrongeſt in the kingdom. God ſend the*

perpetrators may meet the reward they justly deserve for so diabolical an execution.

Three things make it more than probable the fire at Portsmouth was a designed one. The first is, that it was exactly at low water. A second, that more foreigners had been there of late than ever known before. And a third, that Col. Fancet had a suspicion of the kind some weeks since, and wrote accordingly, when his intelligence was unnoticed.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated July 31, ——— to a merchant in London.

"I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the fire in the dock-yard is quite extinguished, to the great joy of the inhabitants: Thank God there are no lives lost, but a Gentlewoman's, who fell into fits by the fright, and expired soon after; and those that had their limbs broke, wilfully rushed into the danger, without any possibility of being serviceable at that time towards extinguishing the flames; the damage done is much greater than what I mentioned in my former letter.

"It is no longer a doubt with us, but that it was wilfully set on fire, and by foreigners; several were observed to be very busy about the yard the day preceding the fire; but as there were no thoughts of their wicked design, they were not watched so narrowly as they ought to have been; besides, there were cartridges, and other combustible matter [illegible], placed about the buildings in such a manner, that if it took fire in one place, it must soon communicate to another part.

"[illegible] accident happened, it has by some been reconciled, that several small French [illegible] had been putting off our [illegible] for some days; and on Friday morning, when we were all in confusion, they disappeared; it is therefore upon the above circumstances we ground our suspicions."

Orders are issued from the Admiralty-office, to the several dock-yards at Deptford, Chatham, Plymouth, &c. to get in readiness all manner of stores, for the equipment of a number of ships, not only to supply those lately destroyed by the fire at Portsmouth, but also to furnish a much greater demand in case of need, as this stroke of the enemy is looked upon to be only the prelude to some enterprize of much greater consequence.

Monday a messenger was dispatched from the Admiralty and Navy boards to Portsmouth, with directions to the superintendant of that dock-yard, to engage all the artificers and labourers that can be found, to forward the repairs of the losses sustained by the late dreadful fire. They are to have double wages, and the guards, who are to be trebled, are to have an additional pay.

We hear that for the future no person, whether native or foreigner, will be permitted to enter any of his Majesty's dock yards or magazines, without having previously obtained an express order from the commissioner.

We hear from Portsmouth, that seven persons have been [illegible]ended; and are now in custody, on suspicion of having concerned in the late fire there.

A great reward is [illegible]said, will be offered by government, for the discovery of the persons concerned in firing the dock-yards at Portsmouth.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 1.

"The fire in the dock-yard is at last happily extinguished by the help of three chain pumps, which have discharged upwards of 4200 tons of water since Sunday morning. The commissioners of the navy have surveyed the damage sustained, and we hear they have estimated the loss at 500,000l. and upwards. Some temporary fortifications will be erected with all expedition to receive the guns, and new ones shall be built; and we hear an additional number of artificers of all kinds will be immediately entered, in order the more speedily to repair the late losses.

"Thursday evening three Frenchmen were taken up in the dock-yard, and conducted to the guard-house [illegible]. It is said they offered bribes to the centinels that their guns unnoticed."

Now that many ships of the line will be immediately commissioned and fitted, to prevent any surprize after the misfortune that has happened at Portsmouth. A gentleman lately arrived from Toulon assures us, that the French are at this time indefatigable in repairing and augmenting their navy, and that their particular preparations shall be seen as little as possible by foreigners.

[illegible], S. Carolina, August [illegible].

Very remarkable, and many odd conjectures are formed from the arrival of a number of Spanish vessels, all [illegible], at the several ports of this and the neighbouring provinces, viz. one at Charles-Town, and one at Beaufort, the only ports in Georgia; one at Beaufort, Port Royal, two [illegible], and one at Georgia Town, Winyah, all the ports in this province; and perhaps some may be arrived in every port on the coast. They are all from Campeachy and the number sailed from thence for this continent, at one time, by some, said to be 17, by others no less than 30. A famine dreaded throughout the Spanish provinces in and near the Gulph of Mexico, where a thirteen months drought is said to have prevailed. Is the pretence for their visiting those parts, in quest of provisions; but does not their entering every port look suspicious? We know not what is doing at the Havannah; we know that the Spaniards have tampered lately with the Creek and other Indians; we know the state of all the fortifications in this province, and we know that the Spaniards do not allow them to be viewed, and the navigation of their rivers to be explored by foreigners.

BOSTON, *September 17.*

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor having received his Majesty's orders to withdraw from his Majesty's Castle-William the garrison in the pay of the province, and his Majesty having been pleased further to order that the said castle should be garrisoned by his Majesty's regular troops, on Monday the 10th instant the garrison in the pay of the province were by his Honour's orders withdrawn, and the custody and government of the said castle were, by his Honour, committed to Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, and garrisoned by a detachment of the regular forces under his command accordingly.

It is said that Boston is to be the place of rendezvous for the ships of war on the northern station.

It is currently reported his Honour has liberty to meet the General Assembly in any town of the province, Boston EXCEPTED!

Letters by the packet intimate a design against the charter of this province, which, in its present condition, is an *old parchment*.

The seizure of a certain fortress is the cause of much conversation.

It is reported that seven men of war were soon to sail from England, under Commodore Gambier, to relieve the ships in these parts, and that this was to be the place of rendezvous.

We have had this week many reports of what was to be done by government, respecting this town and province, that troops were to be sent,—a citadel and fortifications were to be built, &c. &c. &c. but upon enquiry we cannot find they are any more than conjectures, that of taking possession of Castle-William excepted.

At a meeting of the trade on Thursday last by adjournment, there were present not less than 1000 persons, among whom were a very great number of the principal and most wealthy merchants, as well as the most respectable tradesmen of the town, when they unitedly came into a resolution, that a letter be wrote to Philadelphia, proposing a meeting of committees from the neighbouring colonies, to consider of the most effectual means to strengthen and confirm the happy union that now subsists; and they unanimously agreed to abide by the non-importation agreement as it now stands, until the said committees should meet and report, if they judge it necessary, some alteration therein. A letter was accordingly wrote, and the standing committee of merchants were desired to request the concurrence of the other trading towns of this province; and then transmit the letter to Philadelphia. It was the declared sense both of the merchants and tradesmen, that in case the report of the committee should not be judged likely to answer the grand purpose for which the agreement was originally entered into, namely, the preservation of our sacred and invaluable rights, the people then should take such measures as they should judge to be adequate.

NEW-PORT, *September 17.*

Last Monday at 12 o'clock, we hear, the Lieutenant Governor of Boston, went down to Castle-William, and delivered possession of the same to Col. Dalrymple, who received it in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, by which the province will save about 1000 l. lawful a year.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 20.*

Many of the inhabitants of this city, who some time since entertained hopes of advantage from a continuation of our non-importation agreement, being now fully convinced it cannot answer the end proposed, and that the trade of this city must severely feel the effects of adhering to that measure, while the colonies around us are enjoying the advantages of our inactivity, are of opinion it is a proper time to make an alteration in the said agreement.

We have conferred together, and conversed with many others on the subject, who are of opinion with us, that the sentiments of the subscribers to the non-importation agreement should be taken, whether the said agreement should continue, or be dissolved, so far as to open the importation of goods from Great-Britain as usual, tea, and such other articles as are or may be subject to duties, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, excepted.

In order to accomplish this, the following method is proposed: That two of the subscribers be joined with two of the committee; and they in conjunction with two or three other reputable [illegible], not immediately concerned in the trade, [illegible] the city; and take the sentiments of the subscribers in writing, without using any arguments to influence their judgment; those who are for opening the importation to subscribe a paper, the copy of which is inclosed, and at the same time the names of those who dissent to be taken down in writing.

With this reasonable, and as we think, unexceptionable measure, we hope for your concurrence. Be pleased to take the foregoing proposal under consideration, and favour us with your sentiments thereon as soon as possible.

We are your friends,

John Reynell,	William West,
James and Drinker,	Joseph Swift,
Teach Francis,	Thomas Fisher,
Hugh Donaldson,	Randle Mitchell,
Walter and Bertles Shee,	John and Clement Biddle,
Philip Benezet,	Jeremiah Warder,
John Drinker,	Richard Parker.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1770.

To the merchants committee.

WE the subscribers, having considered the present state of the trade of this province, under the non-importation agreement, signed the 6th of February, and 10th of March, 1769, and being convinced a further continuation thereof will not answer the good purposes intended,

DO mutually agree, that if a majority of the subscribers thereto should be of opinion that the said agreement should be altered, and testify the same by subscribing their names thereto, we shall then consider ourselves at liberty to order goods from Great-Britain, except teas, and other articles, as are or may be subject to a duty on importation for the purpose of raising a revenue in America.

And that every other colony may have time sufficient to order goods from Great-Britain in like manner, we do further agree to restrict our orders sent thither, that the goods be not shipped from thence before the first of January next.

To which the committee returned the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are sorry to find the non-importation agreement has not yet produced the desired effect. What measures can be entered into, whereby we may still assert our rights, and oppose the system of slavery formed for America, the subscribers to that agreement may determine.

Considering the present situation of affairs, we agree with you, that it is very proper to take their sentiments on what is best to be done. But we do not think ourselves at liberty to adopt the method proposed by you, as the agreement itself has pointed out another.

Every subscriber to our agreement has pledged his "word and honour" to adhere to it, until the act complained of is repealed, or until a general meeting of the subscribers, after three days public notice shall determine otherwise. We are ready to call a general meeting of the subscribers, whenever we are requested, but any other mode of taking their sentiments, we have no power to adopt. However, as you seem to think otherwise, we shall lay the article of our agreement, together with your proposal, and this our answer before the public, and let them judge. We are your assured friends, and humble servants,

John Gibson,	William Fisher,
Daniel Benezet,	Samuel Howel,
John Cox,	Thomas Mifflin,
Charles Thomson	George Roberts,
Alexander Huston,	J. M. Nesbit.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1770.

Upon receipt of the above answer, the Gentlemen to whom it was directed have undertaken to call a general meeting of the subscribers to the non-importation agreement, as is [illegible].

At a meeting of the subscribers to the non-importation agreement (entered into on the 6th of February and 10th of March 1769) at Josiah Davenport's tavern, September the 20th, 1770, Thomas Willing, Esq; being unanimously chosen chairman, it was determined by a vote, that the following questions be put.

First. Are you of opinion, that the non-importation agreement, as it now subsists, should be altered? Which was determined by a great majority, in the affirmative.

Second. Are you of opinion that the alteration proposed, should be to open the importation of goods from Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, except teas, and such other articles as are, or may be, subject to duties, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America? Which was determined by a great majority in the affirmative.

Third. Whether it will not be for the reputation of this city, to consult the other colonies, before any breach is made in the present agreement? Which was determined in the negative.

Fourth. Whether the agreement is deemed to be broke or altered? Agreed that it is altered only.

Fifth. Whether any goods shall be admitted to be landed and sold here, which shall sail in any vessel from Great Britain, before the 15th of January next, until the spring vessels generally arrive, that all may be on a footing? Resolved in the negative.

Mr. Thomson acquainted the subscribers met, that Messrs. William Fisher, John Gibson, John Maxwell Nesbitt, George Roberts, Thomas Mifflin, Daniel Benezet, John Cox, jun. Samuel Howell, Alexander Huston, James Meals, and himself, considering the non-importation agreement to be broke by the resolves now passed, no longer deem themselves of the committee.

It was therefore determined that the subscribers to the non-importation agreement be desired by public notice, to meet on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at Josiah Davenport's, to choose eleven persons, to supply the places of those Gentlemen of the committee, who have now resigned.

The thanks of the subscribers were then given to the Chairman, for his impartial conduct in proposing the different questions at their meeting; also to the Gentlemen of the committee, for their care and attention, in endeavouring to have the non-importation agreement hitherto complied with.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 12.

"As to public affairs there never was so little worth communicating at this distance. The return of the Boston goods has operated more on the minds of all ranks of people here than ten thousand resolutions. The revenue officers here had given the fullest assurances to administration that they would be received, that the rope of sand, as ministerial people call it, would break in that part; the vexation and chagrin at this disappointment is inexpressible—there are two or three cargoes laying in the custom house till the duties are paid, the merchants offered to refund the drawbacks, bounties, &c. but it was not accepted, and as they amuse themselves that the agreement will soon dissolve, they probably will lay there some time. Should the Virginians act with the same spirit, there is no doubt but the issue will be favourable to America. But the sending goods to Rhode Island and other provinces, it is universally allowed, prevented the entire repeal of the act; for Lord Hillsborough's principle is, that while they can have one port open in America, there is nothing to fear from the resolutions of all the others. The city of London, which is in full opposition to the measures of administration, unite the cause of America with their own, so that we may hope in time to overcome those prejudices which interested and designing men have spread of our aspiring after independency, getting rid of the navigation act, by which many honest worthy men in this country, real friends to liberty, have been misled.

"Lord Hillsborough's sentiments towards America are too well known to leave us room to expect any thing from him but malice and resentment. He has lately chosen one Knox his under secretary, who has distinguished himself by writing against America, and every movement discovers the most hostile and unfriendly sentiments towards us. The agents and other persons from America, give up all hopes of prevailing by reason and

argument against ſuch fixed, rooted prejudice and reſentment, ſo that they do nothing but what is merely official. The manufacturers and merchants muſt now ſoon feel the force of theſe reſolutions, unleſs ſome ſecret iniquitous ſcheme is deviſed to counteract them by keeping their people employed at the public expence, which is often ſuggeſted.

"They confeſs they feel every day more ſenſibly, ſo that there is no doubt but our perſeverance will be crowned with ſucceſs."

Extract of another letter from London, dated July 12.

"As to public affairs, tho' America has been the ſubject of two or three late councils, nothing has tranſpired. The reports of the day are, that it is under conſideration to bring a bill into Parliament, making all aſſociations for non-importation, &c. very penal. In ſhort, to put the merchants on the ſame footing as the journeymen taylors, weavers, &c. whoſe combinations, as they ſtyle our reſolutions, are, by act of Parliament, made highly criminal. To change the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as that province is conſidered to be the ſource and fountain of the preſent unhappy diviſion. I do not give you theſe other than reports. But this you may be aſſured of, that the return of the Boſton veſſels, and the declared adherence of New-York and Philadelphia to the agreement, has given a moſt ſenſible [illegible]; and occaſioned theſe meetings of council. But their feelings upon it are not thoſe of conviction ſo much as reſentment, which there is no doubt they would give very ſenſible proofs of, if repeated diſappointments in American affairs had not made them extremely cautious and apprehenſive. But even the enemies of America do juſtice to the *public virtue* and *patriotiſm* of its inhabitants, which they allow is unparalleled in modern times.

"I was very much pleaſed with the applauſe given yeſterday to the new member for the city of London, who ſpoke of America in very reſpectful terms. The oppoſition carry every thing in the city by a great majority. Upon our own *virtue and firmneſs*, and upon their aſſiſtance to give them due efficacy, all our *hopes depend*."

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 11.

On Friday the 5th inſtant, departed this life at the houſe of David Meade, Eſq; in Nanſemond, Miſs ELIZABETH PRENTIS, in the 18th year of her age. She was the daughter of the late Mr William Prentis, merchant, of this city. Providence, whoſe bleſſings are ſparingly, but wiſely diſtributed, lent her to the world as a pattern for imitation. At a time of life when few pay more attention to religion than by conforming to its faſhion, ſhe well knew and practiſed its principles. Her chearfulneſs, her humanity and benevolence, were the effuſions of a heart panting to acquire happineſs to herſelf, by imparting happineſs to others. The [illegible] care of her amiable parents had formed her for every pleaſing ſocial intercourſe of life; and whilſt ſhe held in its utmoſt purity the mild and pleaſing conduct of a virgin, ſhe poſſeſſed a ſuperiority of ſoul which would have adorned or dignified either ſex, or any ſtation. Thus formed to pleaſe on earth; thus fitted for a better place; Death (too formidable alas to many) to her ſeemed only as a neceſſary conductor to her proper reſidence: *The boſom of her Father, and her God.*

EPITAPH.

If love for worth of ev'ry kind,
Which all can wiſh; which few can find,
E'er claim'd the tribute of a tear:
(Here lies a maid whom virtue warm'd,
With ev'ry pleaſing grace adorn'd)
Stop traveller, and drop it here.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Eſquire.*

SIR,

WE have incloſed you the proceedings of the aſſociators for this county, thinking it our duty to communicate the reſult of that truſt you were pleaſed, under authority of the general meeting of the aſſociators of this colony, to place in us. *We are, with great regard and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervants,*

RICHARD HENRY LEE.
RICHARD LEE.

Weſtmoreland, Sept. 24, 1770.

AT a meeting of the aſſociators of Weſtmoreland county, at the courthouſe, on Saturday the 22d of September, according to public notice given for the purpoſe of chooſing a committee to inſpect the importation of goods into the ſaid county; as well as to obſerve how thoſe who ſign the aſſociation ſhall comply with their engagement, the Rev. Mr. Smith being choſen Moderator of the meeting, the company did proceed to chooſe Richard Henry Lee, Richard Lee, John Auguſtine Waſhington, William Bernard, and Archibald Brice, Eſquires, a committee for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

THOMAS SMITH, *Moderator.*

At a meeting of the aſſociators in Fairfax county, the following Gentlemen were choſen as a committee: Col. WASHINGTON, Col. MASON, Col. WEST, Major WAGENER, and Capt. DALTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 11, 1770.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold wholeſale or retail at my ſtore here,

A FRESH aſſortment of *Scots* white THREADS, alſo coloured, oznabrig, ſtocking, and ſhoe threads, which may all be depended upon to be of the very beſt quality. Likewiſe ſundry goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon, particularly a fine aſſortment of double Blankets.

JACOB ALLAN.

N. B. Capt. *Alexander Thomſon*, of the *Virginia*, now up *James* river, is requeſted to ſend down the four hogſheads which he has on board for me, and which he ought to have landed at *Burwell's* ferry, immediately, otherwiſe he muſt expect to ſuffer for all the damages which may accrue by his detaining them from

JACOB ALLAN.

WANTED *immediately*,

A PERSON of a good conſtitution, ſerious in his determinations, briſk in the execution of them, moderate in the uſual article of refreſhment, which will conſtitute ſobriety, and of a reputable character and abilities, to act in the capacity of an

OVERSEER.

Such a one and who has a full knowledge of FARMING as well as the other buſineſſes requiſite in this country, may, by applying at my houſe in *Eſſex* county, and bringing with him the recommendations of any Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed judgment and candour, meet with very good encouragement to enter into the employment of ROBERT BROOKE.

N. B. If Mr *Whiting* who has the direction of part of Mr. *Fitzhugh's* buſineſs in the *Northern Neck*, to whom this method of addreſs ſeems more immediate than any other I could take, would be ſo kind as to chuſe out a knowing one from the multitude that preſume to fill the above high office, and recommend him, he may in return expect any ſervice in the power of

2 His humble ſervant, R. B.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 21, 1770.

JAMES PATTERSON,

WATCH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is removed to the Back ſtreet, below the RALEIGH Tavern, where he hopes to be honoured with the commands of his former cuſtomers, as he ſtill continues to repair WATCHES and CLOCKS in the neateſt and moſt workmanlike manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates

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NORFOLK, *October* 8, 1770.

ROBERT STEEL,

STAY-MAKER,

HAS removed to Mr. *John Richardſon's*, tailor, in *Church* ſtreet, where he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches. He returns thanks to all Ladies that have honoured him with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. All orders from the country ſhall be punctually executed.

For SALE, *and to be entered on at Chriſtmas*,

THE FORGE and MILL, together with the LAND, that was drawn a prize in Col. *Bernard Moore's* lottery, a deſcription of which we think unneceſſary, as it may be ſeen in that ſcheme: We have only to add that the forge and mill have been repaired this ſummer, are now at work and in good order, and makes as good iron as any forge on the continent. If we ſhould not have an agreeable offer before or at the Oyer and Terminer court in *December*, we purpoſe to ſet the whole up to be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on *Saturday* the 15th of that month, before Mr. *Anthony Hay's* door, in *Williamſburg*. The terms of payment to be agreed on at the day of ſale.

PHILIP EDMONDSON,
WILLIAM MACLIN.

DUMFRIES, *October* 1, 1770.

On the firſt Tueſday in *November*, *being* Frederick *county court day, will be* SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND known by the name of *David Wood's* creek, containing two hundred acres, lying in *Frederick* county, not far from *Wincheſter*. And on the firſt day of *December* next, will be ſold, on the premiſes, a tract of land containing better than five hundred acres, within three miles of *Dumfries*; there is on the land a neat dwelling houſe, and other convenient houſes for cropping. The aforeſaid lands were directed in the laſt will and teſtament of Capt. *William Bennett*, to be ſold, to ſatisfy his creditors. The time of payment will be agreed on at the day of ſale, by

2 WILLIAM CARR.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 29th inſtant, on the premiſes, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day*,

ABOUT 500 acres of good LAND in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, extending at leaſt 2 miles on *Eaſt* river. On it is a very good dwelling-houſe, with 2 brick chimnies, and all convenient out-houſes, alſo a ſtore-houſe underpinned with brick, which has a brick chimney, and a good cellar, with an apple orchard that produces 3000 gallons of cyder, and a quarter with 2 brick chimnies. It is a remarkable fine place for fiſh and oyſters, there are ſeveral fine ſprings on the land, and it is well calculated for public buſineſs, being in the middle of the pariſh, the warehouſes upon it, and navigable water to them. There are four other houſes at the warehouſe, and the whole rent for upwards of 40l. a year. Alſo a tract adjoining the above, containing about 170 acres, more than one half of which is wood land. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaſer, by applying to

CALEB HUNLEY, and
2 RANSONE HUNLEY.

TAKEN up, about 8 miles to the ſouthward of Cape *Henry*, a BOAT, about 24 feet keel, with two ſpeers, and ſuppoſed to be a whale boat. Any perſon proving his property and paying the charges of advertiſing, may have the ſaid boat, by applying to ROBERT JONES, jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD *by the Printer hereof,*

THE

VIRGINIA

ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD 1771.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 25th inſtant, if fair, if not the next fair day, in lumps, or in parcels, as the purchaſers may agree, at the dwelling-houſe of Dr.* George Fauntleroy, *deceaſed, near* Richmond *court-houſe*,

A GENERAL aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, moſt of them unopened, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, SHOP UTENSILS, &c. &c. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to

ROBERT TOMLIN, *Adminiſtrator.*

WHEREAS I have [illegible] following tracts [illegible] *Bedford, Pittſylvania, Botetourt* counties for SALE, and have eſtimated the value of each tract, for which I will take NEGROES, TOBACCO, HEMP, and WHEAT, as far as 2000 l. I have alſo about 3000 acres to ſell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, and about 14000 acres, the remains of the *Randolph's* land, for the *Pleaſants*.

700 Acres,	the *Royal Foreſt*, 100 acres in plantation, with large orchards, whereon hath been made upwards of 1000 gallons of brandy in one year,	£. 600
2200 Acres,	with three plantations, a good ſaw-mill and griſt mill, with bolting cloths for merchant and country work, all which goes by water,	1000
900 Acres,	on *Little Otter* river, with plantation, &c.	300
400 Acres,	*Little Otter* ſquare,	400
330 Acres,	*Fear's* place, plantation, &c.	150
530 Acres,	*Preſton's* place, plantation, &c.	120
300 Acres,	*Crab Foreſt*, plantation, &c. on *Goaſe Creek*,	130
300 Acres,	on *Crab Orchard Creek*, and *Goaſe Creek*,	100
650 Acres	on *Blackwater*, and *Simmons's Run*, *Pittſylvania*,	140
363 Acres,	on *Mill Creek*, plantation, &c.	100
453 Acres,	on *Gladdy* branch of *Goaſe Creek*,	120
2500 Acres,	on [illegible] *Gill's Creek*, with two plantations, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	250
488 Acres,	on *Stanton* river,	60
368 Acres,	on *Gill's Creek*, plantation, &c.	100
1000 Acres,	on *Blackwater* river, with two plantations, &c.	200
3000 Acres,	in partnerſhip with Capt. *Iſham Talbot*,	300
15000 Acres,	in *Pittſylvania*, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1500
2500 Acres,	on *Goaſe Creek*, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	250
15500 Acres,	in *Botetourt* county, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1550

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to me, at *New London*, in *Bedford* county.

W. MEAD.

COMMITTED to the borough priſon THOMAS KUO, an *Engliſhman*, about 35 years old, 5 feet 4 inches and a half high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort ſtraight black hair, has on [illegible] blue frock coat of Bath coating, button holes, and edges bound, and baſket buttons, a pair of old [illegible] breeches, with metal buttons, an old linen [illegible], old ſhoes, and pewter buckles, a pair of brown ribbed [illegible] ings, and an old black handkerchief, a blue [illegible] flannel waiſtcoat, and oznabrigs trowſers. Alſo JOHN BOSTOCK, an *Engliſhman*, about 21 years old above 5 feet 3 inches high, has blue eyes, and has loſt the ſecond joint of the little finger of his right hand; has with him a check ſhirt, drab breeches, and braſs knee buckles, a felt hat, and has ſtraight brown hair. The above perſons are ſuppoſed to be the runaways advertiſed in this Gazette of *Sept.* 3, 1770, by *John* [illegible] ſen. and *John Hood*, jun. in *Elk Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* county, *Maryland*. The owner or owners of the ſaid ſervants are deſired to ſend for them, and pay charges, to WILLIAM LANE, [illegible]

OCTOBER 3, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, the 16th of *September* laſt, the following ſervant men, viz. DANIEL SPENCER, an *Iriſhman*, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, wears his own brown hair, has a remarkable dent in the middle of his noſe, and has a wen on his belly: He took with him a ſhort brown jacket without ſleeves, a new oznabrigs ſhirt, a pair of old trowſers, and a ſmall piece of oznabrigs.

The other an *Iriſhman*, named BARTHOLOMEW CARNEY, 5 feet 3 inches high, about 35 years of age, dark complexion, wears his own brown hair, has a very ſhort noſe, and he is pitted with the ſmall pox: He took with him a ſpotted cotton jacket, with a ſpot of greaſe on the back of it, an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and a new felt hat. Any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid runaways, and bring them to the ſubſcribers, living in *Fauquier* county, ſhall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by us.

MARK KENTON.
2 JEREMIAH OWEN.

FOR CHARTER,

To LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, *or* GLASGOW,

A NEW veſſel, burthen about 340 or 350 hogſheads of tobacco. She will be ready to take in a cargo of tobacco about the middle or laſt of *October*. For the terms enquire of Capt. *William M'Gachen*, of *Baltimore* town, *Maryland*, or of the ſubſcriber at *Leeds* town. THOMAS HODGE

To be SOLD, *for ready money, on* Wedneſday *the 21ſt of* November, *if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling houſe of* John Semple, *deceaſed, in the county of* King & Queen,

ALL the eſtate of the ſaid *John Semple*, conſiſting of 1200 acres of land, more or leſs, ſubject to the dower of *Elizabeth Semple*, his widow, in the whole, to the dower of *Joanna Prince*, widow of *Francis Prince*, deceaſed, in 150 acres, part thereof; and for the life of *Sarah Roberts*, widow, in 50 acres, another part thereof. There is on the ſaid land a convenient dwelling-houſe and all other convenient outhouſes, built ſince the year 1764, a large apple and peach orchard; three tenements on the ſame, one in the poſſeſſion of *Hilbert Thomas*, at the rent of 10 *per annum*, ſeven years of her leaſe yet unexpired; the other two in the poſſeſſion and tenure of *John Walden*, ſen. and *James Walden* his ſon, tenants at will. Alſo 13 Negroes, variety of good houſhold and kitchen furniture of all ſorts, too tedious here to mention; ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs; taken in execution by virtue of a decree of the Honourable General Court, againſt the ſaid *John Semple*, for and on account of his the ſaid *Semple*'s becoming ſecurity for *Philip Rootes*, late ſheriff of the ſaid county, for non-payment of the taxes due to his Majeſty in the years 1765 and 1766. The ſale will be continued till all are ſold, by

THE SHERIFF.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 4, 1770.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent applications and repeated promiſes of ſeveral that are ſtill indebted to Mr. *Charles Goore*, of *Liverpool*, little regard is paid thereto: This therefore is to inform all thoſe, that if they do not pay or ſettle this *October* General Court, muſt expect to be ſued without further notice. All thoſe who have balances due from the ſaid Mr. *Charles Goore*, by applying to me, producing the proper vouchers, ſhall be diſcharged by

2 JACOB ALLAN.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 28, 1770.

AS I at this time labour under a ſevere diſorder of body, which confines me from looking after my buſineſs or occupation of a butcher, and in hopes of recovering of my former health, I ſhall for ſome time reſign the ſaid buſineſs in favour of *William Junkſon*, & Co. who will carry on the ſame in all its branches. In the mean time I hope for the continuance of the favours and intereſt of thoſe perſons whom I have had dealings with, for their reſpective flocks to the perſons whom I have reſigned to. All perſons that have any claims againſt me are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled, and thoſe that are indebted to me requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, or give bond with good ſecurity.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

HANOVER town, *September* 26, 1770.

WHEREAS Meſſ. MURDOCHS, DONALDS, and Company, of *Glaſgow*, have diſcontinued their trade at *Hanover* town, I hereby give notice to all thoſe who have open accounts on my books to come and ſettle their reſpective balances, for which purpoſe I will give conſtant attendance at this place during the enſuing winter and ſpring, the General and Oyer courts, and adjoining county court days excepted. To prevent future diſputes bonds will be demanded of all who are indebted to the ſtore, and ſatisfaction given to thoſe who have balances in their favour. As it is impoſſible for me to make perſonal application to every one with whom I have buſineſs, it is expected thoſe indebted will pay ſtrict regard to this advertiſement. Thoſe who fail to make ſettlements in the time limited, may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands without further notice, and muſt blame themſelves for being put to expence and trouble, which I deſire to avoid.

The HOUSES and LOTS in this place are to be diſpoſed of, and the GOODS on hand will be ſold in wholeſale on reaſonable terms, which may be known by applying to JOHN JOHNSON.

To be RENTED, *or* SOLD,

THE WHARFS, STORES, and DWELLING-HOUSE, with a GARDEN, and all convenient OUT-HOUSES, in the town of *Portſmouth*, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber. The ſituation and conveniencies are the beſt in the place, and ſo well known as to render any farther recommendation unneceſſary. 8 JAMES MARSDEN.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber at* Hanover *town,*

A FRESH aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon. My acquaintance with Mr. *Johnſon*'s late cuſtomers, in particular, gives me reaſon to hope they will take their dealings with me; and if ſo, they, and others who apply to me, may depend on good uſage, and being well and regularly ſupplied. JOHN M'GEORGE.

To be SOLD *purſuant to a decree of the General Court, on* Tueſday *the 30th of* October *next, before the* Raleigh *tavern in* Williamſburg,

AN exceeding valuable TRACT of LAND, whereon Mr *Anderſon Stith* lived, lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, about 4 miles above *Page*'s warehouſe, containing 1143 acres, 300 of which are very fine low grounds; the dwelling-houſe ſtands on a high hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect, and a full view of the low grounds, which are near a mile wide before it. The land in general produces fine TOBACCO, WHEAT, and CORN, and is remarkable for fine GRASS. Reaſonable credit will be allowed the purchaſers, and the terms made known at the time of ſale by the ſubſcriber, who has a right to dower in it.

JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a term of years, and to be entered upon immediately,*

THE capital prize drawn in Colonel *Byrd*'s lottery, conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and GRIST MILL, at the falls of *James river*, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, which affords a never failing ſtream from the river, with ten feet of land on each ſide; as alſo two thouſand acres of land, the fartheſt part of which is not more than two miles from the works, and eſtimated to be as good as any high land on *James* river. As the very beautiful and advantageous ſituation of this place, part of which overlooks the mouth of the falls, convenient to four principal towns, in the centre of the colony, capable of great improvement, has been ſo fully deſcribed in the plan of the ſaid lottery, I ſhall only add that all the works were built in the year 1765, and are now in good repair. That the mill has been well accuſtomed for 60 years laſt paſt, and is known to be worth at leaſt 100*l.* a year at preſent. That the ſaid works lying in the heart of a wheat country, the forge may be converted into a merchant mill, where 100,000 buſhels of wheat may be manufactured in the year, and where a ſaw mill may eaſily be erected, there not being more than 150 acres of the land cleared, and all the reſt well timbered, which renders it ſtill more valuable. If not ſold privately, or rented between this and the 5th of *November* next, it will then be expoſed to public ſale, or rented, before the *Raleigh* tavern. The terms, which will be reaſonable, any perſon may be acquainted with, in the mean time, by applying to me in *Williamſburg*, or directing a line for me, to be left at the poſt-office; and the land and works viewed, at any time, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Bowen*, who reſides on the premiſes. HENRY MORSE.

THIS is to call upon all perſons who have accounts againſt me, to bring in their accounts, fairly ſtated, by the firſt day of *November* next, to Mr. *James* [illegible] of *Williamſburg*, who I have appointed to ſettle my affairs, and who is impowered by me to make ſuch propoſals for a ſettlement as I hope will be agreeable to all my creditors.

6 WILLIAM EVANS.

On Wedneſday *the 21ſt of* November *next, will be SOLD at public auction, in* LOTS, *or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in *Weſtmoreland* county, containing 878 acres, by a late ſurvey, lying on *Machodick* river, where the greateſt quantity of the fineſt fiſh and oyſters may be got with convenience; and for a Gentleman engaged in the *Weſt India* trade, no place on *Potowmack* can anſwer his purpoſe better. The navigation is ſufficient for a veſſel of any burthen to go up into one of the beſt harbours on *Potowmack* river, the landings deep, and the neighbourhood produces conſiderable quantities of *Indian* corn and wheat; there are both apple and peach orchards on the land, with good ſprings, and convenient to church, court-houſe, and ſeveral good mills; for the planter or farmer it is equally valuable, the land being ſufficiently timbered, with ſeveral good plantation houſes, and, through the whole, well adapted for tobacco, corn, and wheat, and at all times a ready and advantageous ſale for each commodity.

Any perſon that inclines to buy before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to me in *Frederick* county, or to Mr. *John Auguſtine Waſhington* in *Weſtmoreland* county, living near the land.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from *Fighting Creek*, a likely bay mare, with ſome white in her face, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and is branded, I believe, with a ſingle R, or WR in a piece; ſhe is near 14 hands high, is a high ſpirited creature, trots altogether, and belongs to the eſtate of *William Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed. Whoever brings her to me, in *Cumberland* county, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

FOR SALE,

THE DWELLING HOUSE in *Fredericksburg*, with all the out-houſes, and near a lot and a half of ground, where I formerly lived; alſo two lots, with ſtables for upwards of 20 horſes, and a room for carriages; the above would ſuit a publican extreme well, the houſe being very commodious for that purpoſe, there being a large room 40 by 20, one ditto 17 by 20, two ditto 17 by 10, all with fire-places, and a hall 20 feet ſquare between the two buildings, with a Portico on each ſide, and five rooms above ſtairs, three of which have fire-places; the large room would make a good ball room, or a good ſtore room, and the back building would ſuit a merchant with a family. For SALE alſo, a large building erected for a BLOOMERY, for making of caſt metal, with three lots of ground, which might eaſily be converted into a glaſs houſe, which is much wanted in this colony, which might be plentifully ſupplied with good cinders, and proper ſand, on eaſy terms. The above building would make a good theatre, which might be very beneficial to the town in general, and country adjacent, if proper perſons, and of good demeanour, were to perform, it being very circular for a large concourſe of audience, which but indifferent Lands have experienced. For terms apply to the agent, who will return an anſwer with expedition.

B. GRYMES.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 10th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Winchester*. The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in *Nanſemond* county, 7 miles from *Suffolk*, and 27 from *Norfolk*; it contains 179 acres, one third of which is cleared, and has on it a two ſtory brick houſe, with improvements and houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber. JAMES [illegible], *Nanſemond*,

t. f. BRYAN CROSBIE, *Portſmouth*.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber three ſlaves, viz. a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well ſet, about 25 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker; alſo a light Mulatto, about the ſame ſize, named LEWIS, one of his arms has been broke, which occaſions a ſtiffneſs in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are ſuppoſed to be together; alſo a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty-five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent*. The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and a too great indulgence, than from the ſmall-pox. HENRY STEVENSON.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *September* 17, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Fredericksburg*, a light mulatto man (who may eaſily paſs for a white man) named JACK, though very probably he may change his name to JOHN WILKINSON, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; had on when he went off a brown ſuttian coat, canvas waiſtcoat, and light coloured cloth breeches. He has grey eyes, and dark brown hair, which he wears tied behind; is much addicted to drinking, which makes him forward, otherwiſe very much reſerved. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, at my houſe, ſhall receive three pounds beſides what the law allows.

MANN PAGE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying off the above mentioned fellow, at their peril.

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